Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homeste BIJOU THEATRE—8—A Midnight Bell BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Ociah. CASINO—8—The Brigands. DALY'S THEATRE—8—Miss Rosina Vokea. EDEN MUSEE-War Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Romeo and Juliet. LYCEUM THEATRE - 8:30 - Sweethearta. DISON SQUARE THEATRE- 8:30-Featherbrain. NIBLO'S- 8-Pat Roomey. PALMER'S THEATRE-8-Clover. PALMER'S THEATRE—8—Clover.
PROCIOR'S 23D.ST. THEATRE—8—The County Fair
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Miss Esmeraida.
STAR THEATRE—8—Annette the Dancing Girl
ST. GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND—3:45—Baseball UNION SQUARE THEATRE- 8-Old Jed Prouty. 5TH-AVENUE THEATRE- 8-Minnie Pain 14TH STREET THEATRE - 8 - Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Mad

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is reported that a British man ofwar will be sent to Behring Sea. === In a correspondence between King Mataafa and Admiral (Kimberly at Samos, the former advises the placing of the islands under the protection of the United States. = Mr. Seaton, proprietor of the Field Club of London, was fined 500 pounds. ____ Mr. McLane, American Minister to France, has presented his letters of recall. == In Mr. O'Brien's libel suit against Lord Salisbury, the damages are laid at 10,000 pounds. Parisians complain because the American section of the Exhibition and a part of the British section are closed on Sundays.

Domestic .- A violent storm partially destroyed the villages of Clark's Summit and Clark's Green, in Pennsylvania. - Mrs. Emma C. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was married in Jackson, Mich., to Henry E. Perrine, a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y. = The hiding of the books of the Dansville, N. Y., Bank was confessed by James Faulkner. = Eight Republican and five Democratic votes were thrown out in the West Virginia contest. === The American Baptist Publication Society met in Boston. = Gross land frauds are alleged to have been committed in Oklahoma by prominent officials. - Visitors to West Point were appointed. === The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly discussed the case of the evolutionist, Dr. James Woodrow. === The steamer Rockton, with twenty officers and 450 men from the shipwreeked crews of the Trenton and Van-

dalia, reached San Francisco from Samoa. City and Suburban.-The General Assembly. adopted important resolutions in regard to freedmen and aged ministers; the immigrant populavissions to be discussed to-day Oregon and Transcontanental stock was lower and the excitement over the "corner" subsided. = Charles Oscar Shay, chief of the Fire Department, was retired on half-pay, and was succeeded by Assistant Chief Hugh Bonner. Gas exploded in a house in Fast Eightleth st., injuring two women and doing great damage. William P. Shearman resigned

Supervisor of the Finance De-Supervisor of the Finance Department. "Steve" Brodie made another foolish jump. - Washington Irving Bishop was buried. = A nephew of General Joseph B. Carr killed hemself. - The winners at Gravesend were Jay F. Dee, Diablo, Mucilage, Bella B., Blue Rock, Inspector B. ___ Stocks active and generally higher. The Northern Pacific shares

exceeded Oregon and Transcontinental in interest. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cloudy. with a showery tendency, followed by clearing; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 70 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will present Administration of the credit of settling be changed as often as desired.

The President has doubtless taken a wise step in changing the hours devoted to receiving | York Times" placid and comfortable. What visitors on business. That he is entitled to some relief from the pressure to which he has of the late Administration than the assumption heen subjected is plain. On Monday he will hereafter receive no business visits, and on the reputation of his predecessor? Is the Saother days the hours set apart for this purpose have been curtailed. The public business will certainly not suffer by the changes made.

It has not been an easy task to bring home the survivors of the disaster in the harbor of Apia which happened more than two months ago. Between four and five hundred of them, however, arrived at San Francisco yesterday in the steamship Rockton, which was chartered for the purpose. Admiral Kimberly and nearly a hundred others were left behind. There is no doubt that the men were more than glad to bid farewell to Samon. The cheering which marked their departure was in striking contrast with that which greeted the successful attempt of the Calliope to put to sea during the dreadful and memorable tempest.

William Pitt Shearman, whose failure as a Commissioner of Accounts is notorious, and who was appointed six weeks ago to an office specially created for him in the Finance Department, has now been thrown out upon the cold world again. Shearman's new place, for which his qualifications were zero, has not proved to be a bed of roses. Mayor Grant, who has looked askance on the Controller's course, has now decided that the appointment was irregular, and Shearman has stepped down and out. Of course, he ought never to have been made Supervisor of the Finance Department, even if there is any need of such an official, and his retirement is a matter for earnest congratulation. There may be some politics in Mayor Grant's course toward Shearman, but if so, it is politics that must prove advantageous to the city.

It is encouraging to note now and then the

in this city-encouraging in particular just at present, when the District-Attorney who promised so faithfully to make New-York an unhealthy place for criminals shows such a feeble disposition to fulfil his pledges. Yesterday two young ruffians committed highway robbery in an alley near Chatham Square. The police pounced on them instantly, indictment followed. they pleaded guilty and were sentenced for nine years and six months each, and within nine hours were on their way to Sing Sing. That is the sort of quick work that we should be glad to see more of here. It is to be noted that the part played by the District-Attorney's office in this transaction was next to nothing. It is contrary to the custom that prevails over there to do things in a hurry.

MAYOR GRANT AND THE POLICE. Rumor continues to accuse the Mayor of an intention to commit political suicide by destroying the political balance of the Board of Police Commissioners, which has existed now for nearly twenty years. We should like to refresh Mr. Grant's recollection of a campaign for the Mayoralty in which this question played a leading part. It was in 1878, just ten years before Mr. Grant ran, that Augustus Schell was his predecessor as the Tammany nominee. It was commonly believed that the Tammany leaders intended to take possession of the Police Department, and that prospect was viewed with much alarm, as it is now. Edward Cooper was nominated both by the Anti-Tammany Democrats and the Republicans, and in his letter of acceptance spoke upon this subject as follows: I shall deem it my duty to If elected, maintain an equal representation of Democrats and Republicans in the Board of Police, which is charged with the preservation of the peace and order of the city, and with the ministerial management of elec-

Mr. Schell said nothing until the very eve of election. By that time it had become evident that public opinion was fully aroused upon this question. So, as a last desperate effort to regain lost ground, Mr. Schell finally announced on the Saturday preceding the election that he too was in favor of a non-partisan Police Board. Perhaps Mayor Grant may be interested in reading to-day what Mr. Schell had to say on this subject. Guardedly as he spoke, and reluctantly as he seemed to condemn the intention which had been credited to him, his utterances are nevertheless a sufficient rebuke to the Tammany leaders of this day to make them pause in the consummation of their purpose. Mr. Schell said:

Yes, I am entirely in favor of a non-partisan Police Board. The law providing for the Police Department has interwoven the authority of that Department very closely with the important interests of the city. It has given to the Board of Police the management and control of elections, the appointment of inspectors and poll-clerks, and has ordained that these inspectors and poll-clerks shall be selected from different political parties. It seems very reasonable therefore that the authority making these appointments should be free from partisan influences. Besides that, the policemen are appointed for the protection of the persons and property of the people, and that seems to be another reason why the men who have the power to appoint these policemen should be free from the influences of politics. The only sure way to secure that result, t seems to me, is to select the Police Commissioners from different political parties, having due regard, of course, for the ability and character of the appointees.

The foregoing might have been more felicitously expressed, but the dectrine is good. Wrung from a Tammany candidate by fear of defeat, it is a striking testimony to the strength of public opinion on this question. Mayor Grant does not need to be told that it came too late to save Mr. Schell. Mr. Cooper was elected by a good majority. The Mayor may well reflect upon the incident. He is not now a candidate, and the next election is a year and a half away. But the Mayor is a young man, who is believed to have ambitions with which future elections will have something to do. Can be afford to take a step which no Tammany Mayor has dared to take-a step which at least one Tammany candidate was forced to pledge himself publicly that he would not take?

POSTHUMOUS SUCCESSES.

The Berlin dispatches are described with refreshing coolness by supporters of the late Administration as very agreeable reading to Mr. Bayard and his circle of admirers. The settlement of the Samoan question, which is now confidently anticipated as the result of the Conference, is assumed to be a personal triumph for the Democratic Secretary of State. The German and British Governments, it is asserted, have been compelled to abandon the ground occupied by them at the Washington Conference and to accept the propositions offered by Mr. Bayard for the guidance of the treaty Powers. It is his diplomacy, his former partisans now state, that has prevailed at Berlin. The bases of the convention about to be negotiated will follow very closely, we are told, the lines marked out by that sagacious and cruelly misjudged and maligned statesman. Secretary Blaine-designing man that he always is-has appropriated his predocessor's statecraft, and will speedily work it off on the American public as original with himself!

With the inclement heat of summer fast approaching, the assurance-we had almost said the effrontery-of these attempts to deprive the the Samoan controversy tends to cool the political atmosphere and to make even a prematurely wilted Mugwump journal like" The Newcan be more agreeable reading for the friends that Secretary Blaine is destined to vindicate mean dispute in a fair way to be amicably adjusted? Ah! well! the Republican Administration had only to carry the policy of the previous Administration to its logical development. The lines of discussion had been marked out with foresight and patriotic spirit by Secretary Bayard, to whom all the honor is justly due! On similar principles, we presume, all the successes which Secretary Blaine may achieve in the State Department will not be his, but his predecessor's. This is certainly a novel form of pre-emption. Mr. Bayard, who passed four rears in the Department without scoring a single success worthy of serious consideration, is to be regarded henceforth by his infatuated admirers as a standing claimant for all the diplomatic honors which his successor may win.

There is an old saying of the whist-table that the cards never forgive the man who neglects to play them. Mr. Bayard may have known what was the true American policy respecting Samoa, but he utterly failed to convince either the German or the English Government that he held a strong hand, perceived his advantage and was bent upon pressing it. When his term was barely begun the complications arose, and the Washington Conference was held at the beginning of his third year. He had a crowning opportunity after Malietoa's deposition for vigorous and courageous action. His theory of the game may have been a scientific one, but he shirked the responsibility of playing his hand boldly and decisively. The cards never forgave him. He left office without a shred remaining of the brilliant reputation which he had made for himself-no student of American politics ever knew how or why-in the Senate. If his successor, taking his place at the table, suc-

sumption that there has been a marked improvement in the manner of play.

We do not wish to be ungenerous to Mr. Bayard's coterie of admiring friends in depriving them of the solace of enjoying the triumphs of Republican Administration under the guise of posthumous Democratic achievements. They need the consolation of success after four melancholy years of faint-hearted and disastrous diplomacy. If there ever has been an American statesman who required a complete series of vindications by his successor, it is Mr. Bayard. But the American people did not place the Republican Administration in power for the anomalous purpose of vindicating a Democratic Administration. They desired a restoration of American prestige and policy at home and abroad and the widest possible departure from diplomacy of the Bayard school. This they have obtained

DEMOCRATIC LAWMAKERS.

The Democratic newspapers are making a desperate effort to prove that the record of the Democratic minority in the last Legislature of this State was not thoroughly disreputable. But

they cannot dispose of these salient facts: First-The people demanded of their representatives at Albany that they should pass a measure providing for practical temperance reform. The Republicans passed such a measure. The Democratic minority in both the Senate and Assembly instead of respecting public sentiment set itself solidly against temperance reform.

Second-The people demanded of their repre sentatives at Albany that they should pass a measure providing for practical ballot reform. The Republicans passed such a measure. The Democratic minority in toth Senate and Assembly instead of respecting public sentiment set itself solidly against ballot reform.

Third-The people demanded of their repre sentatives at Albany that they should pass a measure which should compel the attendance at school of the thou ands of children throughout the State who are now growing up in idle ness and vice. The Republicans passed such a measure. In the Senate 11 votes were cast against the Compulsory Education Act, and 10 of the 11 were Democratic; in the Assembly 11 votes were cast against the act, all of them Democratic.

Fourth-The people demanded of their representatives at Albany that they should pass a measure which would put the inmates of our State prisons at work and keep them at work. The Republicans passed such a measure. In the Senate 9 votes were cast against the Fassett Prison bill, and 8 of them were Democratic; in the Assembly 20 votes were cast against the bill, and 18 of them were Demo-

This showing proves that the Democratic ecord in the Legislature of 1889 is indefensible. The four measures to which we have referred were the four in which the general public had the largest interest, the four which hey were most anxious to see pass. Neverthoess, the Democratic minority, having more respect for the party whip than for public sentiment, placed stumbling-blocks in the path of all four. They were at pains to prove what has been so often proved before that in this State Democracy and anti-reform are convertible terms; that Democratic Senators and Assemblymen and a Democratic Executive can be counted upon to array themselves against measures which stand for genuine public prog-

"The Utica Observer" endeavors to break the force of this crushing indictment by arguing that there was room "for an honest difference of opinion" in regard to some of the bills in question. But "The Observer" is altogether oo familiar with the course of parties in this tate not to know that the reform sentiment never can and never does count upon Demo cratic support. "Honest differences of opin ion" is a nice phrase, but it does not account for a solid Democratic vote against temperance reform and ballot reform.

INDIA ASKS SOMETHING.

"They came to our country as pedlers, stayed in it as robbers, and will be kicked out of it as lunatics." So spoke a Hindu student of the British rule in India. Yet the outside world, being much accustomed to see affairs in India through English spectacles exclusively, is apt to believe that if ever a proof be needed of Mr. Lewell's assertion that "Civilization sometimes does get forrid on a power cart," it can be found in India.

If British rule of the second of all nations in opulation has been one of unexampled and unnixed blessing, what means this formal appeal for home rule in India, or something very like it? The Congress of 1.500 delegates, said to embrace all the leading intellects of the nation. appears to have put forward certain demands which, however moderate they may seem on their face, are particularly well calculated to open the way for radical changes. The Congress wants reconstruction of the legislative council, absolute separation of judicial from executive functions, a competent and trained judiciary, free admission of natives to administrative and executive offices, election of half the members of the council by the people, submission of the budget for criticism, and that native representatives shall have power to question the Government. If this seems not much to ask for 250,000,000 people who are at present governed by less than 100,000 English residents, it is at any rate more than Great Britain can with any safety grant.

The world has heard something through Brit ish critics of the financial straits of the Indian Government, of its maladministration, of restraints which have operated to check the industries and coerce the trade of the inhabitants, and of acts of abuse and tyranny which, if no longer continued after the Clive-Hastings pattern, are at all events such as would be criticised with great sharpness in any Government at all representing the people. If the minor officials are not particularly objectionable to the country and discreditable to Great Britain, then the world has been misinformed by British censors. Nor is it necessary to go beyond English books and the testimony of English travellers and officers to reach the conclusion that the contrast between Russian and British government in Asia has been painfully to the disadvantage of the English. In suspecting that the extensive movement for a more liberal government is the work of Russian emissaries in India, the British pay unconscious tribute to the Russian methods. which would find few admirers in India, and be utterly unable to get influence there, if the people not far to the northward, over whom Russian power has so recently been extended. had found it harder to bear than English rule in India.

It is not just now a question what Russia wants, but what reply England can make to the wants of British subjects in India. Their condition and government have unquestionably been ameliorated within the last twenty years. but the knowledge which the people have acquired of the nature and limitations of governments elsewhere prepares them to regard even large concessions with new eyes. A host of

teach, begin to assume a leadership of a vast population which, long misgoverned by a handful of people from a far-off island, now inquires whether it could not better do some of the governing itself.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Trusts and all sorts of combinations of dealers and manufacturers have prevailed of late more than ever. It is commonly said that they have done more mischief in this country than in any other, plundering the people without mercy and enhancing the cost of products and of living. That they do some harm and wrong is perfectly obvious.

But how comes it to pass that the average price of all commedities were never so low in May as they are at this hour? The same commodities and quantities, several hundred in number, representing more than seven-cighths of the entire consumption of the people annually, which would have cost \$100 in May, 1860, would now cost in the same market about \$76 25, a fall of nearly 24 per cent. The decline was a shade greater at the lowest point 1a 1885, in August. It was about 1 1-2 per cent greater at the lowest point in 1886, in July. But, with these two exceptions, prices have never been as low in this country at any season as they are now.

To appreciate this statement, it must be remembered that there is a periodical rise and fall of prices resulting from the season; as products of the farm approach scarcity, before new supplies come forward, they are apt to command a higher price. Thus it is that about May 1 prices are erdinarily higher than in the summer, if crops are at all adequate. In a year of ordinary yield and fair prosperity the difference between May prices and summer prices is commonly as much is 4 per cent. Comparing present prices with those of other years in May, therefore, the investigator finds that the level is lower now than ever before, and is moved to inquire whether combinations and trusts, and all other devices to fix markets and fleece consumers, have, on the whole, done as much harm as many suppose,

It is evident in these days, with the fresh ecollection of a smash in tin, and a smash in lead, and a greater smash in copper, and with wrecks of wheat speculation scattered all over the land, even in State prisons, that the collapse of the combinations is apt to send prices abnormally low. Given a great many of these combinations, and the number that has recently collapsed is likely at any time to be considerable. The deression in prices of these products must considerably affect the general average. But it is also true that the most effective and lasting trusts have been those which have not advanced prices at all; that others have tried, but have made little success; and that the most mischievous and harmful of all the trusts have but lifted a price back part of the way toward a level from which it had declined, thus denying to the people a part of the benefits of science and invention within

the past thirty years. The reduction of prices since 1860 has been greater in this country than in any other, and yet by no means so great as the marvellous improve ment in manufactures only might lead one to suppose. The tendency has been for farm products to advance in value with the increased cost of land and the enlarged home demand for them, but this tendency has been checked by the wonderful heapening of transportation, the multiplication and extension of railway and steamship lines, the ise of machinery on farms, and the enormous imsigration of farming workers from the Old World. to whom free land has here been offered Other products have declined much more than those of the farm, so that the balance of benefits tests in this country with the tillers of the soil.

The annual meeting of the University Club Sat rday evening was a decennial celebration, and few ocial organizations have more cause for honest ride and rejoicing. The constitutional limit of ctive membership has been reached; the club as never been smirched by scandals, nor made incomfortable by jealousies; it owes nothing; as a large and rapidly increasing surplus, and is enstantly gaining in prestige and prosperity.

Have the Health Boards and Grand Juries no ower to indict the managers of street-railways ho persist in operating open cars on such days yesterday? If they do not possess it, they ught to be armed with it. Thousands of lives are imperilled every spring by the premature running of these cars, especially in the night air. There is one line in Brooklyn that is notorious cant violations of the laws of health in thi respect. This is the Flatbush Avenue Railway, which traverses broad stretches of wind-swept common and pavement near Prospect Park. It is always the first line to put on open cars in April, and the mortality from pneumonia invariably is affeeted by its peculiar enterprise. On rainy days the same cars are used, to the discomfort of passengers and operatives alike. Nothing short of an indictment for manslaughter will effect a reform in the management of this railway.

Sir John Macdonald is an astute statesman who nows Canada through and through; but he cannot be depended upon to tell Lord Salisbury and the Queen how the inevitable can be averted and the confederation kept indefinitely in the present con dition of dependence upon the mother State.

"The Binghamton Republican" says that ex-Senator Plant's article on Civil Service Reform, as printed in The Tribune, proves to be carbled extract, and does injustice to Mr. Platt's reasoning, as it does not explain his objections to the attempt to graft the British autocratic civil service upon our representative American Republie." This is a foolish and unjust charge. Tribune treated the article, as the ex-Senator could doubtless testify, with great Diberality and entire fairness, surrendering a large portion of its space to the presentation of his opinions, because they were regarded as a matter of legitimate pubic interest. We differ squarely from Mr. Platt on this subject, but we recognize his ability and the frankness with which he takes his position. - +

"The Buffalo Courier" argues that the Govoner would be justified in calling the Legislature ogether again to pass a ballot reform measure It looks as though "The Courier" did not take the papers. The Governor's opinion of ballot ctorm is the same as his opinion of temperance reform. He is for them both in the abstract, and dead against them both in the concrete.

The daily reports of the proceedings of th General Assembly published in The New-York Tribune will, at the adjournment of the Assembly e carefully revised, corrected, and in any nrees sary respect added to by the incorporation of im ortant matter, and will then be printed in a andsome pamphlet, with paper covers, in the well-known style of the "Library of Tribune Ex ras." Price, 25 cents a copy. The daily reports are much more elaborate than in the yearly Minutes" published by the Presbyterian Board and are full of the life, color and minutiae of the Assembly, and the document will, therefore, be on admirable supplement to the official " Minutes," and for the general reader will really be better As the edition will be limited, those desiring copies will confer a favor by ordering in advance The Rev. John B. Devins, the representative of The Tribune at the General Assembly, is au thorized to receive orders for the Extra.

This is the latest from "The Richmond (Va. Despatch": "Mr. Lincoln positively violated his oath of office when he set the negroes free." It would be regarded as an exhibition of "sectional feeling" if we should resent this. So we let it pass in meek silence.

A constitutional amendment providing for a reurn to annual legislative sessions has received favorable action from the Constitutional Amendment Committee of the Connecticut Legislature. young men, natives of India, but educated in It is not long since that State adopted biennial speed with which criminals can be disposed of ceeds where he failed, there will be a fair pre- all that English or other foreign schools can assions, and this early revolt indicates much dis-

satisfaction with the new system. It may be, however, that a little longer trial will bring about better adjustment to the needs of the State.

It is going a long way to make out a charge of nepotism against the President to cite the alleged fact that he discharged one Gitt, chief of the Pension Division in which the Rev. Dr. Scott, the President's father-in-law, was employed, because Gitt had long been in the habit of subjecting the old man to ridicule on account of his age and weakness. If it be nepotism to turn blackguards out of the Government service, the more we have of it the better. We take it for granted that the President would have been quite as ready to take the same action if the sufferer had not been related to him. If what is told of Gitt be true, he not only richly deserved dismissal, but it would have been a righteous act to kick him downstairs.

PERSONAL.

The Hon, Leopold Morse is said to have visited Plymouth for the first time this month.

Count Savorgnan de Brazza recently had his famous tollection of old good and silver plate melted into builton by the burning of a wrecked rainoad train. Mr. W. D. Howelis will spend the summer nea

Boston and go to that city to live in the fall. Sir Morell Mackenzie has greatly regained his

A recently circulated item stated that " the trustee of Sacramento, Cal., have given a burial plot in the city cemetery for the body of Colonel William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton. The Colonel served in the Mexican War and was a California phaseer. General Schuyler Hamilton, of New-York, will furnish a fine monument." Commenting on this, General Schuyler Hamilton says that Colonel Willlam S. Hamilton did not serve in the Mexican War. He was distinguished in the Sacs and Fox or Black Hawk War; particularly at the battle of the Bad Axe under General Arkinson, General Hamilton does not propose "to furnish a fine monument. First, he could not afford to do so. Second, he would not think of depriving his kinsfolk of the pleasure of contributing their share to a simple monument to mark the resting-place of the ashes of a public-spirited and distinguished member of their family, a ploneer of the states of Wisconsin and California.

Among Washingtonian relics called to notice this year is the epitaph of John Custis, father of Martha Vashington's first husband. His wife was a good deal of a Tartar; and so, indeed, was he; but she generally managed to say the last word in their wrangles. When he died he left orders to his son, on pain of disinheritance, to put this legend on his tombstone; which "Under this marble tomb lies the body of the Hon. John Custis, esq., of the city of Williamsours, parish of Bruton, formerly of Hungar's Parish, ours, parish of Bruton, formerly of Hungar's Parish, on the easiern shore of Virginia, and county of North-ampton, age seventy-one years, and yet lived but seven years, which was the space of time he heat a bachelor's home at Arlington, on the eastern shore of Virginia." And so he had the last word.

When Mr. Pinero was an actor at the Lyceum, he was fond of a practical joke. It generally took the form of an imitation of Mr. Irving-not the coarse nimicry which is the tribute some young actors pay to eminence, but an artful resemblance which, on at least one occasion, completely took in the pit. It was the first night of the "Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum, and Mr. Pinero, who played a small part, had to come on before his chief. The entrance was made from the extreme back of the stage, which looked like a courtyard, and as the actor came down the long corridor toward the footlights, with a peculiar galt which the pit thought they recognized, they broke into en-thusiastic plaudits. When Mr. Pinero reached the foot lights the mistake wae, of course, apparent, and there was a short of laughter, which for some moments in-terrupted the action of the play.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

They say that old man Arson softly hums these ords to a good old orthodox tune The Giants play a pretty good game,

Along in the first of May; But they won't get the pennant, just the same, Because they're not built that way.

Daughter-Mamma, Mr. Strongbox has offered me Mamma-Do you love him, dear!
Daughter-Oh, yes, mamma; very much. He is

orth a million.

Mamma-Of course you do, dear. How silly of me ask such a question.—(Washington Critic.

This is the time of the year when the following paragraph may be frequently seen in the weeklies of the Southwest; "Several first-class death netices are crowded out this week to make room for the circus 'ad.' We are confident that the relatives of the deceased will understand and appreciate the necessittes of the case."

In a certain part of Germany the peasants delight In a certain part of certain part of the most of only one "best suit," which included a very red waistcoat, was one day bidden to a funeral. The clergyman looked disapprovingly at the bright garment, and the peasant, by way of apology, said very humbly. "Never mind, reverend sir, if only the heart is black, that is the chief thing." And another Yokel, bailing that is the chief thing." And another Yokel, halling from the same district, when he was advised by his friends and neighbors to abstain from wearing his red waistcoat at a funeral, fell a mourning, and said, -Nay, if I can't wear that, all my pleasure in going to the funeral is entirely gone."—(Pali Mail Gazette.

some of the advertisements in the organ of the English Coffee Tavern Association are interesting. Among those who want a situation are a "Barmaid used to the trade," "A Young Man who could act as Improver," "A Respectable Young Person with a good character" and "A Pretty Young Woman who

Happy Thought.—Angelina—You seem depressed darling. Have you had a pleasant dinner! Edwin-On, pretty well. Bosse was in the chaft, of course, lie praised everybody's work this year, except mine: Angelina—Oh, I'm so glad! At last he is egioding to look upon you as a rival—and his only one:—(London Punch.

In many parts of China the Bibles given to the natives by missionaries are used in the manufacture of chrap boot sides. In the opinion of a missionary, the propagation of the Gospel by means of literal translations of the Eibie, scattered broadcast, is atended with the jeast measure of lasting success.

To edjoy nearly a whole continent to yourself, be divised by thousands of nodes of occan from possible energy, to searl in the new with a body naws and principles of government, to say non-tiff law-adding habits, elaborated for you by your law-adding habits, elaborated for you by you laws and principes of government, to say no. it of law abduling habits, eaborated for you by you ancestors to another said a much harver sensor, a combination of good luch which has been defield must peoples. It is right that America should fully grateful for the goods the gods have given he am, if she thinks it is all her own merit, that is mistake which other ladies have made before, any case, Americans do well, as we have already sait on make the most of what history they possess, is not, perhaps, proportionate in variety and gener interest to the size of the Union or the amount cotton, corn, and pigs their territory can grow, by such as it is, it is their own, and they do we to assume towards it the well-known attitude. Touchstone,—London Saturilay Review.

Here are a few bulls recently perpetrated by firstclass English papers:
"To investigate the question would lead us too

deeply into the dry and troubled waters of moral philosophy."

several chimneys fell, burying the inmates in the ruins." "A row of cottages fell, but fortunately the inmates were all out."

"At first sight, the electioneering addresses sound thoroughly Protectionist. A successful Struggle.—"Charlle stayed pretty late last night, didn't he Lill?" asked Sister Kate the next

morning.

"Yes." said I.il, sleepily. "we were trying the pigs in clover puzzle till nearly eleven o'clock."

"And did you get the pigs in the pen, I.il!" asked Kate, cagerly.

"No, we didn't; but I got my finger in this solitaire diamond ring."—(Somerville Journal.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS LIBERAL From The Indianapolis Journal.

With no pretensions to the spirit of prophecy, we callet that in the deliberations of the respective distribution of the respective of the property of the pro characteristic.

THANK YOU; THE REST OF US ARE WELL. From The Atlanta Constitution.

Editor Murat Haistead is improving. We would be glad to say as much for his party.

REVELATIONS OF GREELEY'S CHARACTER. n The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

He evidently, from these letters (printed in The Sunday Tribune), was bound up, heart and mind, in the success of the paper. Every failure mortifled him, every success threw him into estastes. The collection of letters reveals Mr. Greeley as a born editor, and shows conclusively why a man who was comparatively unsuccessful in other fields was so pre-eminently successful in his direction of the paper which will always be associated with his name.

MODERN ATHENIAN CONDESCENSION. From The Boston Herald.

The plans from which the selection for the new Protestant cathedral in New-York is to be made in-dicate that the metropolis will have something in the way of church architecture to brag of almost as

THE WORLD OF LONDON

CHRONICIAED AND CRITICISED BY MR EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN TO GO TO BALMORAL-LORD LYP TON'S VISIT TO LONDON-FRENCH EXILES IN ENGLAND, THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, THE ORLEANIST PRINCES AND GEN-

ERAL BOULANGER-A TESTINO-NIAL TO CARDINAL MAN-NING-PERSONAL AND SOCIAL THY CABLE TO THE TRIBENS !

Copyright: 1889 : By The New-Fork Tribune. London, May 20.—There is not the slightest founds tion for the widely circulated report that Ireland is to be visited 'this year by either the Queen or the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty will go to Balmoral for the autumn on leaving her palace, and the Prince of Wales, who goes, it is asserted, to Homburg from Carlsbad, will remain on the Continent till toward the end of October. Everything was ordered to be in readiness for the Queen's arrival at Balmoral on Saturday last, and the interior of the castle having just undergone an annual renovation, the whole place is in spick and span order, while all the walks in the grounds and the private drives in the Royal forests have been brought into trim condition. The date of Her Majesty's arrival at Balmoral depends entirely

upon the health of the Princess Beatrice, but she to

not now expected until the end of next week. The

Queen's spring sojourn will be much shorter than

usual, as it is settled that she leaves there for Windsor

on Friday, June 21. DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT OF THE QUEEN'S The Queen has lost one of her oldest and most devoted servants in Miss Hildyard. She went as governess to the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales when they were quite little children, and remained in the Queen's service nearly twenty years, After leaving the Queen Miss Hildyard was made a St. Katherine Sister and lived in one of the quaint little house in Regents Park. The Royal family were all much attached to her and frequently visited her, and the Queen, on one of the last occasions on which she came to London, went to pay her a visit. The Princesses always treated her like an old friend of whom they were very fond, and wherever they were, either publicly or in private, kissed her affectionately. and putting their arms around her waist, would stand taiking and laughing to her as if they were again her

A NEW MAID OF HONOE AT WINDSOR.

Miss Loftus, the new maid of honor, is the daughter of Captain and Lady Katherine Loftus, and niece of Miss Loftus is a pretty, bright girl and went down to Windsor before she was appointed to be inspected by the Royal Family, and being approved of, was gazetted. It is said that during the life of John Brown his approval of any new appointment was always a sine qua non, and that he had strong like. and disifies about many of the Household, which he never failed to show when the opportunity arose,

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH'S JEWELS. The most noticeable jewels at Buckingham Palace last Tuesday were the five huge sapphires in the Duchess of Edinburgh's burden of gems. By way of contrast the most noticeable man was the blind Grand Duke, who stood for two whole hours upright and erene amid a brilliance which he could only imagine. LORD LYTTON'S ILLNESS.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, have reason to believe Lord Lytton's illness more grave than is supposed. He has for a long time seen suffering from a nasal affection, and has already had two slight operations; but this last operation, which took place on Monday, was more serious. It was said that he left Paris for political reasons. The truth was that he came to London for advice, M. Fauvel, his French doctor, being anxious that he should be under the best surgeon in London.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE PAYING VISITS. Those who met the Empress of the French in the course of her daily walks at Malvern last week, in which she was always accompanied by Madame Bourbaki, were surprised to see how much of her old beauty she still retains. Accompanied by a suite of six, she arrived quite unexpectedly at Foley Arms. and her visit to Worcestershire is likely to be repeated as her health was greatly benefited by the fine air of the hills during her stay. Lady Henry Somerset welcomed her to Eastner Castle, and although she was unable to carry out her intention of going over to see Lady Emily Foley, at Stoke Edith Park, she found time to spend an entire day at Birmingham and to take numerous drives in the neighborhood. Nothing pleased her more than the entire absence of mobbing and the respectful sympathy shown to her by all those whom she happened to meet.

THE OBLEANIST CELEBRATION ABANDONED. :

The silver wedding fetes of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, at the Star and Garter, which were to have brought all the world to Richmond, at the end of the the Duc de Chartres arrived there on Wednesday. The French Government seems to have made it clearly understood that the projected gathering would be regarded in the light of an anti-Republican demonstration, and that its penalty of exile might very possibly be visited on all those participating in it Under these circumstances, and especially with a view to the approaching elections, it was deemed prudent to abandon the idea. The celebration will, therefore, be of a purely domestic character.

LORD DELAWARR'S COMING OF AGE.

Lord Delawarr's friends, neighbors and tenants are not likely soon to forget the coming of age festivities of last week. A house party of forty, strong contingent of dancing men, secured the triun phant success of three balls, at the first of which the County mustered in force, and Erridge was satisfactorily represented. The laborers' dinner, speeches and presentations all went off without a hitch, and the leafy glades of Ashdown Forest never seemed more beautiful than they did on Friday, when Mr. Allen surle brought down a whole army of visitors from

CARDINAL MANNINGS SILVER JUBILEE.

The list of subscribers to the testimonial to Cardinal Manning, in honor of his archepiscopal silver jubilee, swells apace. There are now two funds in the field, one to free the Pro-Cathedral of Kensington from a debt of 12,000 pounds, and the other to present to His Eminence a further sum to devote to any other object in his choice. The Duke of Norfolk subscribes to the latter fund 500 pounds, Lord Bute 100 pounds, Laty Hawkins, the wife of the Judge, who is a member of Cardinal Manning's flock, 100 pounds, and Lord French, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, Lady Hunting tower, Sir Charles Halle and Lord Arundel, of Wardour, smaller sums. Considering the good start made, if seems likely that by June of next year, the real date to be celebrated, a sum something like 20,000 pounds will be collected, all of which will be devoted by Cardinal Manning to the charities nearest to his heart..

GENERAL BOULANGER'S HOUSE.

The house in Portland Place now occupied by General Boulauger was tenanted last year by Mr. D'Arcey, the Australian millionaire, who owns the Morgan mine, but its florid furniture evidently belongs to the epoch of its original owner, Colonel Ellis, who won fame as a financial broker, and was suddenly transformed into a fully fledged Colonel and Persian Con-sul-General. By a strange coincidence, a great bust of Napoleon I immediately faces the door of the Gen-cral's study. eral's study. Figures of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette adorn the over-mantel, and in the drawingroom the first things which meet the eye are the features of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugente. Colonel Ellis seems to have taken a benevolent interest in French history, and the General's French visiters insist on regarding the relics in the light of a favorable omen.

A STORY PROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. At Mr. Clifford's lecture at Prince's Hall on Tuesday last on "Father Damien and the Leper Settlement at Molokal," Mr. Clifford amused the audience very much by a description of a Hawalian chief who came to meet some American missionaries with his nine wives, all being in a state of complete nudity, and who, on being remonstrated with on his want of clothing, came the next day alone, wearing a straw hat and a pair of gloves.

AN AMATEUR ART EXHIBITION.

The Amateur Art Exhibition, which the Duchess of Edinburgh inaugurates on Wednesday, should prove unusually successful. Not only has Mrs. William Lowther secured Mrs. Naylor Leyland's beautiful house at Albert Gate, but amongst the exhibitors are the Princess of Wales, who contributes two capital sketches in oils, the Empress Frederick, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Argyle, Lady Granby, Lady Lindsay and Lady Waterford.

MR. MURRAY'S LECTURE TOUR. Mr. Christie Murray will leave England before the end of the summer for Australia, where he begins